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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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## LETTER OF GEN. HARRISON ON DUELING.

The following letter from General Harrison on Dueling, breathes a fine and holy spirit. Every line of it shows him to be a moral and brave man.

We would only anticipate public opinion, were we to express our own, on the subjoined letter. We shall, however, venture to say, that its morality is as sublime as its diction is chaste and elegant.

Savannah Republican.

North Bend, April 7, 1838.

DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion "of the code of honor which decides controversies by a resort to the duel." I comply with your request, and would do so more readily, if I could suppose that any thing that I could say would have any influence in putting an end to a practice which is the cause of so much individual distress and violates so many obligations of the most sacred character.

The arguments which may be used against dueling are so obvious, and have been so often urged by persons much more able to do them justice than I am, that I shall content myself with giving you what may be termed my experience in matters of this kind. And as this certainly does not exhibit the practice in a very fascinating light, it may perhaps have a better effect than any mode of treating the subject that I could adopt.

I believe that there were more duels in the North-western army between the years 1791 and 1795, inclusive, than ever took place in the same length of time, and among so small a body of men as composed the commissioned officers of the army, either in America, or any other country at least in modern times. I became an officer in the first mentioned year, at so early an age, that it is not wonderful that I implicitly adopted the opinions of the elder officers, most of whom were veterans in the Revolution, upon this as upon many other subjects connected with my conduct and duty in the profession I had chosen. I believed, therefore, in common with the larger portion of the officers, that no brave man would decline a challenge, nor refrain from giving one, whenever he considered that his rights or feelings had been trespassed upon. I must confess too, that I was not altogether free from the opinion that even honor might be acquired by a well fought duel. Fortunately, however, before I was engaged in a duel, either as principal or second, which terminated fatally to any one, I became convinced that all my opinions on the subject were founded in error, and none of them more so than that which depicted the situation of the successful duelist as either honorable or desirable. It could not be honorable, because the greater portion of that class of mankind whose good opinion of an individual confers honor upon him, were opposed to it. And I had the best evidence to believe that, in the grave of the fallen duelist, was frequently buried the peace and happiness of the survivor; the act which deprived the one of existence planting a thorn in the bosom of the other, which would continue to rankle and fester there to the end of his days. The conviction that such was the case with men of good feelings and principles, was produced by my witnessing the mental sufferings of an intimate and valued friend, by whose hand a worthy man had fallen. Several years had elapsed from the date of this affair, before I became acquainted with him.

We were soon after associated in the general staff of the army, and for the greater part of two years we shared the same tent or barrack room, and often the same pallet. I had therefore an opportunity of seeing the agony he felt, when his mind recurred to the event which had deprived society of a worthy member and himself of an esteemed and cherished acquaintance. Like the unhappy hermit in the tragedy of Douglass, he appeared in his sleep to "hold dialogues" with the ghost of the victim of his superior skill in the use of arms, or more perfect self-possession; and a witness to them might have adopted the opinion of the youthful Norval, that the happier lot was his who had fallen. Taking the rules which govern such matters, as the criterion, my friend had nothing wherewith to accuse himself. The quarrel was indeed "fastered on him." Generous as brave, he had done every thing in his power, to induce a withdrawal of the challenge, and when, by a first fire his adversary was wounded, he anxiously desired that the affair might then terminate. His proposition was rejected, his second shot was fatal. What an instructive lesson does this story present to him who would resort to this mode of settling personal difficulty; and who possesses common sensibility, and the principles of humanity and honor. The sad alternatives, his own death or a subsequent life of bitter regret and sorrow. A short experience in the army convinced me, also, that fighting a duel was not an undoubted test of true courage. I know instances of duels, and desperate duels, being fought by

men who would not have been selected by the officers who knew them, to lead a forlorn hope. On the contrary, I possessed the most positive testimony to prove, that some of the bravest of men would not be engaged in an affair of the kind under any circumstances.

Conformably to my plans, as stated in the commencement of my letter, to give you facts rather than arguments, I present you with another reminiscence of my early military life. I introduce it not only to sustain my position, but from the respect I entertain for the memory of a gallant brother officer, long since called to receive, in another world, his reward for having preferred "the praise of God to the praise of men." In the summer of the year 1793, Lieut. Drake of the infantry of the 2d sub-regiment, received a mortal insult from another officer. Manifesting no disposition to call him to an account, some of those who wished him well, amongst whom I was one, spoke to him on the subject, expressing our fears that his reputation as an officer would greatly suffer, if he permitted such an insult to pass unnoticed. The answer that he gave me was, that he cared not what opinion the officers might form of him; he was determined to pursue his own course. That course was so novel in the army, that it lost him, as I supposed it would, the respect of nearly all the officers. The ensuing summer, however, gave Mr. Drake an opportunity of vindicating most triumphantly, his conduct and principles. He had been stationed in a small fortress which had been erected by General Wayne during the winter, upon the spot in which they had the previous day deposited a quantity of provisions, which had been rendered remarkable by the defeat of General St. Clair's army, three years before. The garrison consisted of a single rifle company, and thirty infantry, and of the latter, Drake was the immediate commander. In the beginning of July, 1794, a detachment of the army, consisting of several hundred men, under the command of Major Moshon, being encamped near the fort, which they had escaped from the cantonment of the army at Greenville, were attacked, early in the morning, by upwards of three thousand Indians. The troops made a gallant resistance; but being turned on both flanks, and in danger of being surrounded, they retreated to the open ground around the fort.

From this, too, they were soon dislodged by the overpowering force of the enemy; in the retreat, many wounded men were in danger of being left, which being observed from the fort, the commandant, Capt. Gibson, directed his own lieutenant to take the infantry (Drake's particular command) and a portion of the riflemen, and sail out to their relief. To this Drake objected, and claimed the right to command his own men, and as a senior to the other Lieutenant his right also to the whole command. "O, very well sir," said the captain, "if such is your wish take it." "It is my wish, sir, to do my duty, and I will endeavor to do it now and at all times," was the modest reply of Drake. He accordingly sailed out; skillfully interposed his detachment between the retreating troops and the enemy; opened upon them a hot fire; arrested their advance, and gave an opportunity to the wounded to effect their escape, and to the broken and retreating companies of our troops, to reform and again face the enemy. Throughout the whole affair, Drake's activity, skill and extraordinary self-possession, was most conspicuous. The enemy, of course, observed it as well as his friends.

The numerous shots directed at him, however, like the arrows of Teucer, aimed at the heart of Hector, were turned aside by Providential interference until he had accomplished all that he had been sent to perform. He then received a ball through his body and fell; a faithful comrade came to his assistance, and with his aid he reached the fort; and those two were the last of the retreating party that entertained it. Drake made it a point of honor that it should be so. Mr. Drake was rendered unfit for duty for a long time by his wound. He had not indeed recovered from it in the summer of 1795, when he was my guest, when in command at Fort Washington (Cincinnati) on his way, on furlough, to visit his native state, Connecticut. His friends, however, enjoyed his presence but a short time; having, as I understood, taken the yellow fever in passing through Philadelphia, he died in a few days after he reached his home.

I have yet another reminiscence, the relation of which may serve the cause you have so much at heart.

An officer of the army had so often and so unnecessarily wounded the feelings of another of the same corps, the duties of which made their associations indispensable, that he considered himself bound to prevent satisfaction, in the usual way.

They met, and the injured man fell! receiving a mortal wound, as it was anticipated he would, from the superior skill of his antagonist in the use of the weapon of which they had used. Being possessed of a high grade of talents and amiable character, he had the sympathy of all the officers. With others, I visited

him after he had been removed to his quarters. He expressed a desire to see the officer with whom he had fought, and I was present at the interview. I wish I could describe, as it merits, this interesting scene. The circumstances attending it were so deeply impressed upon my mind that they never can be effaced so long as memory holds its seat.

In the tent, were some half dozen officers, the friends of the dying man, (for, as I have said, he had from his amiable qualities, many and warm ones,) exhibiting unequivocal evidences of their sorrow. Conspicuous above the rest, and near the head of the rude couch, was the manly form of the Commandant of the corps, to which both of the duellists belonged, (the beau ideal of chivalrous valor, and the Chevalier de Bayard of the army,) endeavoring to suffice, as best he could, the feelings which agitated his bosom. At a little distance, and in full view of the victim of his passions, sat the insensible —: but I must restrain the indignation which I still feel. — He was my brother officer — we shared together the perils of a difficult war, and, in battle, I know that he did his duty—and, whatever might have been his conduct to others, I never had personally any reason to complain of him. But there he sat, apparently, at least, unaffected by the mischief he had done, by baring in an untimely grave a man who had never injured him, whose arm might be needed in the pending decisive battle with the hitherto triumphant enemies of his country, and whose intellect might at some future time have been usefully employed in its councils. The severe bodily pain which the dying officer had for some time suffered, had ceased, and that calm and ease succeeded, which is the unequivocal harbinger of approaching death, and which a gracious Providence has provided for the mortally wounded soldier, to enable him to offer a last prayer for his distant family, if he has one, and for the pardon of his own sins. Turning his intelligent eye upon his late antagonist, he mildly said, "he had desired to see him, for the purpose of assuring him of his sincere forgiveness—that he wished his happiness in this world—and that, as the means of securing it, he recommended to him, with the sincerity of a dying man, to endeavor to restrain the violence of passions, the indulgence of which had deprived one of life, who had never injured him in thought or deed."

I am satisfied that what I have said above does not entirely meet your inquiry, and that you will expect me to state what effect the scenes I have described, had in forming my own principles, and governing my own conduct. I have already stated an entire change in my sentiments on the subject of dueling from those I entertained upon my first entering the army; and for which no excuse can be offered, but my extreme youth, and the bad examples continually before me. In almost every other case, possessed of the deliberate opinions of a man, you might safely conclude that his conduct would be in conformity to them. But such, alas! is not the case with men of the world, in relation to the laws which form "the code of honor." Abstractly considered, they all condemn them, while in practice they adopt them. In all other cases, independent men act from their own convictions, but in this case, upon the opinions of others.

I acknowledge, then, that the change in my opinions, which I have admitted in relation to dueling, had no other influence on my conduct than to determine me never to be the aggressor. But although resolved to offer no insult nor inflict any injury, I was determined to suffer none. When I left the army, however, and retired to civil life, I considered myself authorized greatly to narrow the ground upon which I would be willing to resort to a personal combat. To the determination which I had previously made, to offer no insult or inflict any injury to give occasion to any one to call upon me in this way, (for after witnessing the scenes which I have last described, the wealth and honors of the world would not have tempted me to level a pistol at the breast of a man whom I injured,) I resolved to disregard all remarks upon my conduct, which could not be construed into a deliberate insult, or any injury which did not affect my reputation or the happiness and peace of my family. When I had the honor to be called upon to command the North Western army, recollecting the number of gallant men that had fallen in the former war, in personal combat, I determined to use all authority and all the influence of my station to prevent their recurrence. And, to take away the principal source from which they spring, in an address to the Pennsylvania brigade, at Sandusky, I declared it to be my determination to prevent, by all the means that the military laws placed in my hands, an injury, or even insult, which should be offered, by the superior to the inferior officers. I cannot say, what influence this course, upon my part, may have produced in the result. But I state with pleasure,

sure, that there was not a single duel, nor, as far as I knew, a challenge given, whilst I remained in command.—The activity in which the army was constantly kept, may, however, have been the principal cause of this uncommon harmony.

In relation to my present sentiments, a sense of higher obligation than human laws, or human opinions, can impose, has determined me never, on any occasion, to accept a challenge or seek redress for a personal injury, by a resort to the laws which compose the code of honor.

In the tent, were some half dozen officers, the friends of the dying man, (for, as I have said, he had from his amiable qualities, many and warm ones,) exhibiting unequivocal evidences of their sorrow. Conspicuous above the rest, and near the head of the rude couch, was the manly form of the Commandant of the corps, to which both of the duellists belonged, (the beau ideal of chivalrous valor, and the Chevalier de Bayard of the army,) endeavoring to suffice, as best he could, the feelings which agitated his bosom. At a little distance, and in full view of the victim of his passions, sat the insensible —: but I must restrain the indignation which I still feel. — He was my brother officer — we shared together the perils of a difficult war, and, in battle, I know that he did his duty—and, whatever might have been his conduct to others, I never had personally any reason to complain of him. But there he sat, apparently, at least, unaffected by the mischief he had done, by baring in an untimely grave a man who had never injured him, whose arm might be needed in the pending decisive battle with the hitherto triumphant enemies of his country, and whose intellect might at some future time have been usefully employed in its councils. The severe bodily pain which the dying officer had for some time suffered, had ceased, and that calm and ease succeeded, which is the unequivocal harbinger of approaching death, and which a gracious Providence has provided for the mortally wounded soldier, to enable him to offer a last prayer for his distant family, if he has one, and for the pardon of his own sins. Turning his intelligent eye upon his late antagonist, he mildly said, "he had desired to see him, for the purpose of assuring him of his sincere forgiveness—that he wished his happiness in this world—and that, as the means of securing it, he recommended to him, with the sincerity of a dying man, to endeavor to restrain the violence of passions, the indulgence of which had deprived one of life, who had never injured him in thought or deed."

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Capt. Well, what is it? Be quick, for I'm in a hurry.

P. R. Be patient, Captain, perhaps you'll have leisure after awhile. It is this: How long would it take a man at 7 pence a day, and find himself and family, to clear enough to buy 80 acres of land? And another query is, if it is such a fine thing to have specie wages and low prices, what on earth is the reason that these people are coming over by hundreds and thousands from their specie kingdoms, and going to work at a dollar a day in this bank-ridden country to get land? What on earth is the reason, Captain? Can you tell? And what's the reason the common people own their own land in this country, and don't in the specie countries? What can it be?

Capt. Palau! I see you are a Federalist.

—the rich daily growing richer upon the labor of the poor, and are in consequence enabled to support monarchy, priesthood and aristocracy,—which, when connected together, are a Trinity of articles which no country has yet been able to compete with; and the warfare against which has cost money and blood enough to make every reflecting person cry out in the language of the prophet, "Oh that my head were waters, and my eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep over" the misery and suffering in store for the people of this nation.

A Standing Army must be connected with this abominable scheme, and notwithstanding Washington, Jefferson, and all their successors in the Presidential chair down to Mr. Van Buren, recommend a small number of troops in time of peace, yet we find that the present Executive, through the Secretary of War, has recommended the raising of an army of 200,000 men, one half to be under pay, and the remainder ready to be called into service at a moment's warning.

The power which such an army would give the President, both physical and political, must be evident to every reflecting man. They are to be called *militia* instead of regulars, for the purpose of securing to them the right of voting, which is not allowed to regular troops; thus placing under the control of the President 200,000 voters to be used as may best suit his interest. And should he at any time be disposed to place a Crown upon his head, he would have at his command 200,000 bayonets.

These are some of the principal considerations that have induced me to pledge myself to support Gen. Wm. H. Harrison; and I would appeal at this time to the original Jackson Democrats, with whom I have so long acted in good faith, and I consider his house as one of the best houses, for Ministers, in all Ohio."

The Bishop is well known for his great prudence, and in the same conversation, when asked how he thought Gen. Harrison would administer our Government, replied—"I believe the affairs of this nation would be as well administered by Gen. Harrison as by President Van Buren, or any of his friends."

Mr. Griffing is extensively known in all this region of country, and has the magnanimity and manly independence to communicate to the writer the foregoing facts.

## IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GOVERNOR KINNEY, OF ILLINOIS.

MOUNT PLEASANT, ILLINOIS, JULY 10, 1840.

DR. A. H. GRIFFING, CHAIRMAN OF THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ILLINOIS:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 6th ultimo, which you have done me the honor to address to me, on the part of the Central Committee, has this moment come to hand, and I regret that I am so indisposed, (having been confined to my room for three weeks with a fever,) that I shall be compelled, in part, to answer your several inquiries by referring to a portion of my recent publications, which, I trust, will fully answer your first interrogatory.

You ask me, if in yielding my support to Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, I have deserted any of the Democratic principles which I have heretofore advocated? I answer, unhesitatingly, that I HAVE NOT; and, as an evidence of it, I beg leave to refer you to my letter addressed to the Hon. A. W. Snyder, at his request, which letter was published in the Madisonian, Buckwoodman, State Register, and other papers; and I would thank the editors of those papers to re-publish the letter, as it will show the people what my views were upon the Sub-Treasury scheme many years ago. In the letter referred to, I expressed my decided opposition to the present ruinous Sub-Treasury system, which is now looked upon as a threatening storm, which will desolate and lay waste our Trade and Commerce, and bring our people to poverty and want.

P. R. Well, well; I reckon specie must be easy got in these countries; the people get likely wages there for work, as there is no bank aristocrat. These specie emperors and brokers, &c., give fine prices for work, don't they?

Capt. Why, d'ye see, their subjects don't need as much as ours do here, as things are cheaper there.

P. R. Well, well; I reckon specie must be easy got in these countries; the people get likely wages there for work, as there is no bank aristocrat. These specie emperors and brokers, &c., give fine prices for work, don't they?

Capt. Oh, the subjects don't own the land, it all belongs to the Dukes and Lords.

P. R. What does the word subjects mean?

Capt. Subjects means that they are under their Kings, Dukes, &c., just like we are under President Van Buren.

P. R. Why, how long have these subjects been working for their Kings and Emperors and Dukes and Lords, and hasn't got no land of their own yet?

Capt. Why, it's some time since I studied geometry, but I guess these empires are rather older than the American Revolution.

P. R. What! and the subjects hasn't got any land of their own yet, and they pay specie for wages? why, how much do they get for a day's work?

Capt. Why, the President don't report what wages the subjects get, for he thinks the subjects ought not to expect too much from the Government, and he never thought of asking how much they got for their work.

P. R. Well, I'm sorry our "democratic" President didn't think a little about the people, while he was learning how the Kings and Emperors take care of themselves. Well, I was asking George Jacobs the other day, who came from Holstein, and he says they only get seven pence a day for work, and board themselves; and there's some in our neighborhood who came from Dantzig, and from Hamburg, and from Bremen, and they say they got from 4 to 8 pence a day and boarded themselves; they get from 52 to 100 shillings a year, and find themselves.

Why, Captain, ain't that the reason they can't get to own any land there—they get such starving wages?

Capt. I'm very busy now, my dear sir; the mail is just coming in—but you ain't going to vote for old Granny Harrison, I hope, are you?

P. R. Why, Captain, you are in a great flutter; I've seen you fore now stop and talk an hour, and let all the mails in the country come and go. I wish you just to answer me one question, and if you can't do it, nor none of the office-holders about here, just send on to Amos Kendall, and get him to answer it in the Extra Globe you give me.

As we have been somewhat associated with the Van Buren party for some time past, it may occasion some little surprise, affected or real, in certain quarters, on seeing our name at the head of this paper. A proper deference, therefore, to our former associates, compels us to frankly state that we have abandoned the support of the present Administration, not because we are tired of true Democratic principles, or of the great mass of honest men with whom we have heretofore acted, but because we are tired, disgusted, and even alarmed at the anti-democratic and dangerous practices of those who enjoy the confidence of that party; because we can no longer support an Administration of corruption, whose practices are notoriously at war with our professions, and whose pernicious influence, like the poisonous breath of the sirocco, is now sweeping over the length and breadth of this land, carrying moral death and destruction in its onward course!—an Administration which, in the outset, laid down economy and the integrity of public functionaries as its leading principles, but whose practices have been so little in accordance with these principles that the public expenditures

Every service it out, has rendered the tens of thousands of offices within the gift of the President as merely so many means wherewith to reward partisan services than openly encouraging political and moral depravity, and proclaiming to the world that in this enlightened and Christian republic, venality and party subserviency are quoted at a premium by its Executive!

Fellow citizens, this may seem very strong language, but we sincerely regret that the facts justify it. Our faith in the honesty and purity of purpose of the present Administration was long since shaken; but *partly spirit*, that incubus which infests the land, pride of opinion, and other causes combined, induced us to overlook many of its shameful practices, in the vain hope that they were the results of temporary party excitement; but developments are daily making which satisfy us, at least, that such is not the case, but, on the contrary, that they are the inevitable results of a settled course of policy, which if longer persisted in, will change the character, if not cause of either the annihilation of our institutions. It is a well-known fact that nine tenths, if indeed not all, the appointments made by Mr. Van Buren have been as rewards for past, or as bribes for future partisan services, without the slightest regard to the honesty or capacity of the individuals thus appointed, and many of whom are notoriously known as the most servile, unprincipled scoundrels, morally and politically, that this or any other country could possibly afford.

#### AND ANOTHER.

The Grenada (Miss.) Reporter, one of the ablest and most thorough-going of all the Van Buren papers in Mississippi, has stuck the black flag of loco focoism and sent the starred and striped banner of Harrison flittering to the sky. We copy the following from the last number of that paper:

"We frankly confess, we are convinced we have been in error—doing wrong to ourselves, our country, and posterity, in the humble and hearty support we have hitherto rendered the Administration, we therefore abandon it. We have believed that the policy of the Administration would promote the prosperity and happiness of our country. It is now plain to our mental vision that a more ruinous policy, one more destructive to all the great branches of industry and trade, which make up the sum total of our country's business, wealth and prosperity, could not be pursued. We see the most energetic and enterprising of our citizens daily failing around us; we can see every branch of business stagnating—every trade and profession suffering—we see all the chief staples and particularly the great staple of the South, depressed to degrees totally ruinous to the producer; we see the government itself, with all its boasted self-sustaining powers, after separating itself from the people, and floundering in the mazes of a labyrinth "experiment," reduced to a necessity of issuing batch after batch of treasury shipplasters to pay off its creditors. We have seen all these things more in pity than in anger; and seeing them, instead of realizing the prosperity and happiness so long promised by the Administration, and believing ourself in error in sustaining it, we now abrogate our allegiance to loco focoism, and renounce hitherto all favor, affection, and fidelity."

From the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: In passing through Mid-dleburg, Loudon county, Virginia, a few days ago, the Rev. Robert Cadden stated to me the following circumstances: That on Christmas eve, about the year 1815, General Harrison arrived in Williamsport, Washington county, Md., and stopped at Towson's tavern. The Rev. James Reed, now in Baltimore, had previously made an arrangement with his congregation to meet him at a certain house in town, before day on Christmas morning, to form a procession to march to the church, singing an anthem in celebration of the nativity of the Saviour of the world. They passed by the house where Gen. Harrison was sleeping.—The next morning, a certain gentleman saluted the General, saying, "Sir, I am very sorry that your rest was disturbed this morning by the singing of a party of enthusiasts." The General replied, "I assure you, sir, my rest was not disturbed, for I thought it was the most heavenly music I ever heard, and greatly approve of it on such an occasion; and if the people would, instead of illumination, celebrate their victories in that way, and by thanksgiving in their churches, it would much better become a Christian nation."

As General Harrison is now occupying so prominent a station before the American people, I have thought proper to give the public, through your columns, the above narrative, hoping that it may have some influence on the minds of the reflecting and the religious of all Christian denominations in the selection of one next Chief Magistrate.

JOHN C. GREEN.

Bucktown, Frederick co., Va., July 13.

From the Whig Banner.

Whigs Responsible for the Extravagance of the Administration—Trickery exposed.

The loco foco federal rogues think to shield their party from the just censure of the prodigate waste of the public money, by alleging that the Whigs vote for the appropriations. This they think a sufficient justification, but will the people who bear the burden? What is that party worth, who with a considerable major-

rity in either House of Congress and a President armed with the veto power, will silently permit the ministry to waste and squander the public treasure without let or hindrance? Such a majority, such a party deserves the hearty contempt of every freeman.

But how is the fact? Have the Whigs voted for these excessive expenditures without remonstrance? No—even the attempted defence of desperate Loco-focoism is without substantial foundation when examined into.

Every appropriation Bill first is considered by Congress, in committees of the whole. Here amendments are offered for extravagant purposes, by some loco-foco—this amendment is opposed by the whole whig party—or a motion made to strike out an improper appropriation, is voted down by the majority. The Bill takes its form in committee, and is offered to the House for adoption.

In committee of the whole, the yeas and nays are never taken and recorded, and when the bill reaches the House, the "previous question" or gag rule is applied, so that the Whigs are compelled to vote, either one way or the other, without having the liberty to dissent to any particular obnoxious items. They are compelled either to vote for the whole Bill, with its improper items—or vote against the whole, although this passage may be indispensably necessary to a continuance of the Government. But in the House upon the passage, the yeas and nays are recorded, and are often recorded; Yes, although the whig voter may have strenuously objected in committee, the whole, to many extravagant approiations.

We could cite numerous instances, but a few will suffice for the present. In Committee of the whole on the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill, Mr. Ogle moved to strike out the following clause:

"For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs and compost, and for superintendance of the grounds, three thousand \$ hundred and 65 dollars."

In committee of the whole he delivered his famous speech on the splendor of the Palace. In the same committee did the Hon. Ed. Stanly expose the extravagant expenditures upon the Branch Mint at Charlotte, and at the same time moved to reduce the superintendent's salary to \$1,500. Amendment after amendment is continually offered, and as often rejected. The able speeches of Bond Graves, Goode, Proffit, Botts, and in fact, nearly all the Whig speeches exposing the extravagance and corruption of the party in power, calling for a reduction in the appropriations, were delivered in committee of the whole, and yet because they were compelled to vote in the House for much that they have previously denounced, in preference to stopping the wheels of Government, their votes are to be made a justification for the grossest extravagance.

As a further evidence, let us recur to a better test. For the first seven years of General Jackson's administration, the Whigs had a small majority in the Senate, and enabled them in a measure to restrain the extravagant disposition of the Loco-foco in the House. For those seven years the Expenditures of the Nation averaged only 16 millions of dollars a year. Early in 1830, Mangum, Tyler, and Leigh resigned, being instructed out of their seats, and their places filled by administration men, gave "the Party" the majority. From that time to this, instead of 16, the average a year has been 35 millions of dollars: showing a clear increase of expenditure per year of 19 millions. Yet the Whigs are to be made the scapegoats of Loco-foco extravagance. This defence they say is no humbug, but as to Log Cabins and Hard-Cider, oh, humbuggery!"

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

#### THE CROWNING ACT OF THE LITTLE MAGICIAN'S TRICKERY.

The last Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from Mr. Van Buren to a Committee of gentlemen in Elizabeth city, in which he professes to respond to certain political queries addressed to him.

This letter, like all the others which have emanated from the distinguished author, is equivocating and jesuitical from beginning to end, saying a very little in a great many words, and to use a homely phrase, travelling around his elbow to get to his thumb." The questions addressed to Mr. Van Buren, and to which he replies, ask his opinion on the subject of Abolition, the Bank, Internal Improvement, Tariff, and the Standing Army.

To the three first questions he returns the answer given in his letter to the Shockoe Spring Committee.

On the subject of the Tariff, he says he "seriously friendly to the Compromise Act," but refers to a former exposé of his views, which contains the following sentence, which we ask our readers to mark:

"Although my official acts in relation to the protective system might well be regarded as rendering the several unnecessary, I think it, nevertheless, proper to say, that I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress."

Here we have a distinct avowal that Martin Van Buren, the "State Rights Republican candidate for the Presidency," believes the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress." Now, we appeal to every

State Rights anti-Tariff man to say whether the above opinion does not cover the whole ground taken by the most zealous advocates of protective Tariffs. "Commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, are strictly within the constitutional power of Congress"!!! John C. Calhoun, George M'Luin, "do you hear that?" Southern State Rights men, who believe that, under the "Constitution," Congress can pass no Tariff act but one which is solely intended to raise revenue, "do you hear that?" Will you, hereafter, have the effrontery to say that you support Martin Van Buren because he is on constitutional grounds opposed to the Tariff? In what particular are Martin Van Buren's opinions on the Tariff question less objectionable than those of General Garrison? General Garrison says that, believing a Tariff of protection to be constitutional, he will abide by the Compromise! Mr. Van Buren says that, believing "commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products," he is "seriously friendly" to the Compromise. Will some friend of Mr. Van Buren be kind enough to point out to us the vanishing ground over Gen. Garrison, which, on this subject, he occupies, for we candidly confess that we are unable to perceive it!

But we now come to the most important part of Mr. Van Buren's letter, that portion in which he has disgraced his office of President of the U. States, and stained his character as a gentleman, by telling a deliberate falsehood, that portion in which he has proved himself to be the tool of tools, and has followed the lead of Thomas Ritchie, the pack horse of the administration. In reply to the interrogatory, "do you approve of Mr. Poinsett's bill for the reorganization of the militia?" Mr. Van Buren enters in a long rigmarole of argument and defense. He comments on the deplorable evils of our militia system—quoting precedents furnished by other administrations—refers to the reports of the Military Committees of the two houses on Mr. Poinsett's plan, in which the plan is said to be the most "economical, democratic and unexceptionable" one ever presented to the consideration of Congress, and winds up by denying that he ever saw Mr. Poinsett's plan until after it was submitted to Congress, and at the same time avows his belief that the plan itself is "unconstitutional."

Here is a humiliating spectacle for the people of the U. States to gaze upon!—The President of the Republic, who is sworn to support the Constitution, first "recommends" "a plan" to Congress, and some months thereafter comes out with a declaration not only that he never saw the plan, but that he believes it to be unconstitutional! Where was Mr. Van Buren on the 20th of March, when the plan was submitted under the sanction of his recommendation, that he did not come forward and disavow his connection with or approval of it? He surely "saw" the plan after it was published by order of Congress, and must have known then, as well as we know now, that its provisions were unconstitutional! How dared he, a sworn officer of the Government, permit his endorsement to give currency to a plan which he believed to be unconstitutional! Mr. Van Buren will find it difficult to answer these questions to the satisfaction of the honest people of this country. He will find it hard to make them believe that these scruples of his are not as after-thought conjured up for purposes of political effect. And the people will be found still more hard to convince, when they remember that "three months" elapsed between the President's recommendation of the plan and the assumption of his friends to exonerate him from a knowledge of the details, and that seven months elapsed before the President opened his own mouth on the subject, leaving, during this time, this master, involving a violation of the Constitution, to the care of his subalterns and creatures, such as Thomas Ritchie and Joel R. Poinsett. But if this plan is unconstitutional, why did not the Military Committee of Congress reject it on that ground?

These committees, the majorities of which were composed of the President's political friends, solemnly declared the plan of the Secretary at War to be the most "economical, democratic, and unexceptionable" ever presented to the consideration of Congress, and this opinion was endorsed by the President's official organ.

"Is a violation of the Constitution either 'democratic' or constitutional?" Should the President, as an *honest man*, have stood by and seen his political friends lend their countenance to a scheme on "the faith of his recommendation," without informing them that he believed the plan to be unconstitutional? Why did the President wait until the adjournment of Congress before he declared his opinions? Instead of writing an electrifying letter to the people, he should have addressed himself to their representatives, and have told them that he had discovered the plan which he recommended in his annual message to be in violation of the Constitution which he had sworn to support, and that so believing, he was bound to inform them that he no longer "recommended it to their consideration." "This course of conduct, while it would have convicted him of shameful neglect of duty in recommending a plan before he had examined it, would have rendered the unmanly and prevaricating course which he has since pursued unnecessary."

But, fellow-citizens, Mr. Van Buren was thoroughly conversant with the de-

tails of Mr. Poinsett's plan as far back as the commencement of the last session of Congress. His own message proves it, his own silence up to the present period proves it, and Mr. Phelps' letter to Mr. Biles, published in our paper of the 4th inst., proves it, beyond all doubt. So that we are reluctantly brought to the conclusion that the Chief Magistrate of the United States has not only "strongly" advised Congress to violate the Constitution of the country, but has been base enough, in the face of the boundless liberality of his magnificent heart, absolutely given the old Revolutionary soldier one whole shipplaster dollar!!!! And that whole shipplaster dollar not worth a farthing!

Yes, Martin Van Buren, the President of these twenty-six united but sovereign States, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of this great nation, who is in the annual receipt of twenty-five thousand dollars in gold and silver from the People's Treasury, and who will, on the 3d day of March next, have received for official services the enormous sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine dollars and two cents of the People's in the plenitude of the boundless liberality of his magnificent heart, absolutely gave the old Revolutionary soldier one whole shipplaster dollar!!!! And that whole shipplaster dollar not worth a copper! Yes, sir, one whole shipplaster good for nothing dollar, to defray the old soldier's expenses on his weary pilgrimage home, a distance of more than five hundred miles. Was there ever exhibited, since the days of Noah's flood, so striking an instance of cold, sordid, heartless meanness, refined by thought but the keen, unfeeling insult which accompanied it. For the credit of human nature, which found an unfit representative in the person of the President, I will add that, upon being informed of the result of the old soldier's application to the Executive, some half a dozen members from Western New York made up a purse of thirty dollars, sufficient to carry the old man home comfortably. He set off satisfied, to use his own emphatic and expressive language, "that the People's Representatives were very clever sort of folks, but that the President, Martin Van Buren, was a terrible mean man."

#### EXTRACT FROM MR. OGLE'S SPEECH.

But, sir, it behoves the friends of Martin Van Buren on this floor to cover themselves with all becoming modesty, when they desire to pour out their sympathies in the cause of the Revolutionary soldiers. They should on such occasions always bear in mind the conduct of Martin Van Buren in the New York Convention, in regard to the right of suffrage. They should not allow themselves to forget that he advocated in that convention what he denominated "a wholly restrictive provision," which would have deprived (had it been adopted) the soldiers who fought under Montgomery at Quebec, and under Wayne at Stony Point, of their votes. The friends of Martin Van Buren should also remember that he has never been distinguished for his admiration and love of Revolutionary soldiers. On this subject let me narrate a true story, almost in the very language of a member of Congress from the state of New York, from whom I had it. Pending the extra session of Congress in the month of September, 1837, an old Revolutionary soldier, by the name of Johnson, then residing in the county of Orleans, in the state of New York, but at this period a resident of Niagara county, in that state, visited Washington for the purpose of getting a pension. He had previously made several written applications but without success. He arrived in that city, with abundant testimony as to his integrity, moral character, &c., and had besides several private letters to the President, addressed to him by personal and political friends living in Orleans county, among whom were Judges Jones and Canonic, strongly recommending Mr. Johnson to his notice. Thus fortified he called immediately after his arrival upon the Representative from the district in which he resided, but found that gentleman confined to his lodgings from extreme illness, and utterly unable to render him any advice or assistance. The old soldier, however, stated his case and business to the colleagues of this gentleman, lodging in the same house, and they advised him to call at once upon the President at the proper hour, and deliver his letters addressed to him, together with his other papers. After failing to get admission into the Executive Mansion the following morning—"the string of the latch being pulled"—he removed the attempt the preceding day, and having been allowed to enter, submitted his case. Mr. Van Buren hastily glanced at the old veteran and his papers, and referred him to the Secretary of War without further remark. From the latter he received as a cavalier rebuff as he had from the President. He then called on the members from Western New York, before referred to, and stated to them the result of his interview with the President and Secretary of War. He stated that his case was one of painful hardship, as upon the advice of Europe, approved fully of the Sub-Treasury scheme, by which three-fourths of the people's earnings will be transferred to the pockets of the office-holders.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Martin Van Buren, in the Convention to amend the Constitution of N. Y., made a speech in favor of a *proper qualification*, and urged in justification of excluding Revolutionary soldiers from the right of suffrage, that it made no difference how unjust it might appear, as to the old veterans who would be all dead, in the course of fifteen years.

Keep it Before the People.—That Martin Van Buren was in the same Convention the strenuous supporter of giving negroes the right of voting, provided they held a sufficient amount of property to entitle them to exercise the right of suffrage.

Keep it Before the People.—That Martin Van Buren holds the aristocratic doctrine, that *property alone*, not talent, or usefulness to society, qualifies a man to have a voice in the choice of his rulers.

Keep it Before the People.—That the whole of the 27 foreign monarchies from whom Van Buren asks direction how he shall administer the affairs of the republic, approve of his principles, and would rejoice should he succeed in reducing the people of the only free nation on earth to a level with their own obedient and degraded subjects.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Van Buren has confessed, in his last annual message, that twenty-two of the despotic Kings and Emperors of Europe, approved fully of the Sub-Treasury scheme, by which three-fourths of the people's earnings will be transferred to the pockets of the office-holders.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Martin Van Buren is at this moment, to all intents and purposes, a monarch, wanting only the power to prevent the people from expressing their disapprobation of his inquisitive designs.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That he is now exerting his energies to obtain this power by creating a standing army of two hundred thousand men, to be used for the purpose of putting down "combinations," or, in other words, "conventions," of the people, thereby violating the Constitution, which guarantees to all citizens the right peaceably to assemble and take measures to have their grievances redressed.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That the whole policy of Van Buren's administration is at war with their best interests, and destructive of their nominal prosperity. Let it be known throughout the length and breadth of the land, that a crusade is now going on against the rights of working-men, whose wages are to be reduced to ten cents a day. Spread it from East to West, from North to South, that the decree has gone forth that a *sheep's head and pluck*, is a sufficient reward for a day of hard toil. Let every dweller in the "Log Cabin" of the country know the fact, that a Loco-Foco Congressman has declared that the "hard fisted" laborers of America can, and should, subsist without meat, and that potato soup, onions and garlic, are good enough for the men who, in the estimation of Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Thomas W. Benton, and Senator Walker, are only fit to be placed on a level with the serfs of Russia, and the black slaves of the West India Islands.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That General William Henry Harrison will be the President on the 4th of March next, and will rectify the evils under which the country suffers, and restore the Government to the pure Democratic principles of Jefferson and Madison.

From the Greenbriar Patriot.  
THE END OF "EXPERIMENT."  
The boasted "experiment" of our national rulers, which have been in a course of trial for the past eight or nine years, seem to have been entered into in the most precipitate and heedless manner—without receiving the deliberate thought of even one man, let alone the representatives of all the people, as the constitution contemplated. Thus, we might be expected where so much is left to accident, they have jumped from one "experiment" to another, until they have finally experimented the Government out of cash and credit.

The administration reminds us of the conceited fellow who fancied that he was blacksmith sufficient to make a broad-axe. He procured the quantity of iron and steel requisite for such an instrument, and commenced operations; but some how or other he permitted so much of the iron to burn and waste that there was soon not enough left for the broad axe. The bystanders allowed him to be unfortunate. He blamed the coal, and the hammer, and the anvil, and the iron, and concluded to alter his plan and make a hatchet out of the material which he had left. So he hammered, and blued, and blomed and hammered, "without judgment and without experience, till he burnt it too small for a hatchet. He now drew his sword wisely across his brow, and gave the subject a "sober second thought." A thought struck him that he would make a hammer. "Blast the thing!" cried the chap-fallen bastard of Vulcan, as he turned the quid in his mouth and the poor battered remnant of metal in his tongue. "I know what I can make—I can make a darned great rizz!" and he accordingly plied it into the slack-tub.

Our bungling and ignorant Administration have wasted so much of the people's material, that there is now scarcely enough left to make even a rizz! Suppose we kick the pretended smith out of the shop, and put in a man that understands his business.

Used Up.—One Robert Price, who happened to be in Buffalo some months since, and who then and there happened to make what purports to be an affidavit, in which he states he saw Gen. Harrison with a black cockade on his hat. It now appears by affidavits from some ten of the most respectable citizens of Tremont Co., Ohio, where Price resides, that at the time he states he saw Gen. Harrison wear the cockade, he was but a boy, working on his father's farm in New Jersey—and that while a resident of Ohio, his character, for truth and veracity, has been more than impeached in courts of record. The records of Court are given in to substantiate this fact. So much for the Price affidavit, of which the Argus has made much capital. Thousands of others are known to be in the same boat. [Dunkirk Beacon.]

From the Times and Republics.  
Who kept himself out of harm's way during the war of 1812? Van Buren.

Who opposed our old tried friend of Virginia, James Madison and his measures? Van Buren.

Who supported the old blue light idealists? Ask Henry Hubbard, Van's friend in the Senate, he will answer, if he tells the truth—Van Buren.

Who voted for the high tariff of 1828, the great woolen bill, supporting his own individual interest, having \$20,000 worth of sheep? Van Buren.

Who supported President Jackson in the proclamation and force bill? Van Buren.

Who went to the Court of St. James, and had sons to return, having spoken disrespectfully of his own government by which his nomination was not sanctioned? Van Buren.

## ABSTRACT

Of the result of the election in Orange county, for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Sheriff.

	Governor	Senate	Commons	Sheriff
Hillsborough	411	100	97	419
Morrow	129	123	99	405
John Holt	32	28	40	205
Fogelmen	59	20	44	29
Cunningham	59	30	45	39
Michael Holt	69	42	56	46
Wm Holt	50	41	54	55
Geringer	47	100	67	49
Fanchet	69	123	21	60
Lewis	69	94	29	70
Mason Hall	41	51	30	43
Nichols	10	81	7	54
Taylor's Mill	78	27	35	14
Horners	129	36	29	78
Wilkinson	78	165	29	97
Hordon	20	40	11	17
Tice	30	63	11	32
Chapel Hill	126	53	30	163
	1629	1548	783	703
	1780	1656	1564	1563
	1658	1564	1563	1571
	1480	1784	1404	

Auburn, divided.

Bibb,  
Shelby,  
Monroe,  
Sumter,  
Pickens,

All Whigs. Exact majority not ascertained.

**More good Signs in Virginia.**—We have items of intelligence from different quarters of the state, all concurring in representing the progress of the good cause to be onward. In some sections it is advancing rapidly, in others more slowly, but wherever it is on the increase.

The news from South western Virginia, or "Little Tennessee," is especially cheering. There some counties have undergone a total revolution, and where as late even as last spring, there were not two dozen Whigs, there are now a majority for Harrison. Grayson is one of those noble counties which has thrown off the trammels of party, repudiated the Federal Administration, and raised the old Republican standard of Harrison. A gentleman in a letter of the 21st of July, writes: "Such a revolution in favor of Harrison as has taken place in this country, is unprecedented in the political annals of the state." The intelligence is confirmed by other letters.

[Richmond Whig.]

**Gen. Harrison in South Carolina.**—The Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle of the 23d ult., contains the proceedings of a spirited meeting in Abbeville district.—Noticing these proceedings, the Chronicle says: "We firmly believe that, if the friends of Gen. Harrison in every district in the state, were to get similar meetings, and use proper means to disseminate light among the People, a revolution could soon be effected that would go far to redeem the character of our state from the imputation of blind idolatry of Mr. Calhoun, and slavish subordination to his dictation."

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

**Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.**

New York, August 5.

The Whigs of Kennebec and Somerset (Maine) have put on their electoral ticket Hon. Thomas Fillibrown, who was an elector of Jefferson, in 1804, and of Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams.

Professor Cleveland, of Brunswick, Maine, declines the appointment of commissioner to survey the Northeastern boundary line.

The militia scheme of the government, which has so much attracted the attention of Virginia, now begins to attract much attention in the North and East. That, with the direct-tax scheme to be tacked on to the sub-Treasury, is supposed to be the ulterior and great measure to be consummated hereafter, as stated some time ago in the Evening Post.

It is stated that the sub-Treasury Receiver in this city has fixed upon the Bank of America in which to keep his accounts.

New York, August 8.

State sub-Treasurers are beginning to be re-organized. The Evening Post to day has a communication calling on the party to carry "the divorce" into the states. Of course, what is proper and just in Washington is to do at Albany, Richmond, and capitals elsewhere.

New York, August 9.

Unsettled and stormy weather in many parts of Great Britain, particularly in the North, creating much anxiety respecting the crops, and tending to an advance in the prices of breadstuffs. American flour in bond has risen from 1 to 2 shillings.

A revolution in various parts of Syria against the army and government of Mehemet Ali. Beyrouth has been taken by the Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon. Mehemet Ali is making the most vigorous efforts to suppress the insurrection.

The redoubtable Cabera has taken refuge in France. He crossed the Pyrenees on the 6th ultimo with 5,000 men, and was immediately arrested. The French Government are puzzle what to do with the 8,000 Carlists now in France.

The accounts from some of the manufacturing districts of England are distressing. Property invested depreciates much for want of work, and laborers, of course, suffer much for want of bread. The tendency of prices is downward. For the future much depends upon the harvest.

The penny postage system continues to give much satisfaction in England, and a new plan is started by circulating advertisements on the postage covers, so that the covers are now sold at nine pence a dozen, and it is hoped that, in the end, by such a circulation of advertisements, postage may be made free. How much behind England we are in this reform!

**GEN. HARRISON AMONG THE PEOPLE.**

Gen. HARRISON, on his journey to the Greenville Treaty celebration, was everywhere met and received by his fellow-citizens with the greatest enthusiasm.—He addressed the People at Hamilton and Eaton on his way.

On his approach to Hamilton, he was met five miles below town by a cavalcade of the military and citizens, and escorted in. The Intelligencer says, the People "had turned out in thousands, and the noble enthusiasm with which he was received, showed usurping that the heart's best feelings went up in the mighty shout that hailed" and gave him a most generous and hearty welcome."

"The General addressed the immense crowd, of both sexes, at the Court house for an hour and a half. Of the charac-

ter of that address we shall say very little; preferring to let each hearer form his own estimate. It was evidently entirely unpremeditated. He gave his views of the causes of the present embracement, and suggested a remedy. Reflecting the spirit of the immortal Washington, he warned the People against an excessive indulgence in party spirit. He condemned, in glowing terms, the concentration of power in the hands of one man, and quoted upon this subject Gibbon, Patrick Henry, and Jefferson. He paid a manly tribute to those soldiers who composed Wayne's army, and concluded with a lofty appeal to his calumniators and slanderers, to give him, not sympathy, but justice. We cannot avoid quoting his closing sentiment. It was in substance this: "I only ask of my enemies who are disposed to investigate my career, to throw off the mantle of prejudices, in which the spirit of party has encroached them, and to give to my actions the calm, dispassionate investigation which, as jurors, they are bound to give a fellow-citizen on his trial. Do this, and should my countrymen decline supporting me, I shall remain contentedly in the retirement. I once thought would be perpetual and never cease to offer up my prayers for that country which I have long endeavored to serve faithfully, and whose prosperity is over the dearest wish of my heart."

The General's health is excellent. He spoke with great ease, and in a voice that was heard distinctly throughout the whole assemblage. He left on Sunday morning, under the escort of a number of our citizens, who accompanied him to the Preble county line, where he was met by the Preble delegation, 300 strong.

**Pennsylvania and New York.**—A letter to the editors from a gentleman at Natchez, dated late in the last month, says: "Politics run high in this state. The Locos are giving way; changes are daily heard of; even Postmasters, to my own knowledge, have renounced Van Burenism. Mississippi is certain and sure for Tip and Ty. The Natchez Free Trader (a leading Administration paper at Natchez) has expired without a groan."

**Petersburg Intelligencer.**

**From Vera Cruz.**—The barque Una, arrived at New York, sailed from Vera Cruz July 16th.

Among the passengers in the Una are Don Pedro F. del Castillo, Joaquin V. de Leon, and Lucas Palacio, Mexican Commissioners, appointed under the late Treaty with the United States. They are to meet the American Commissioners at Washington, and there proceed to an adjustment of the claims pending between the two countries, whether of American citizens upon the Government of Mexico, or of Mexican citizens upon the Government of the United States.

John Coffin Jones, esq. late U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands, has also arrived in the Una.

**From the Whig Banner.**

**THE MAN THAT ANSWERS.**

We are authorized by three gentlemen of this village to astound modern loco-loco Federal Democracy, by the following announcement—

That these three gentlemen on the TWENTY FIRST OF APRIL last, addressed Martin Van Buren, a respectful letter, containing the following interrogatories, and requesting an answer as early as convenient.

"1st. Do you entertain the opinion that Congress, with the sanction of the President, is clothed with the constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia?

"2d. Do you believe that Congress can admit a new and sovereign state into the Union, upon conditions?

"3d. Do you believe that a state after being admitted into the Union upon certain conditions would be tied down perpetually to those conditions, and be obliged to observe them forever? If not, how long?

"4th. Would you refuse to admit Florida, or any other state or territory into the Union, unless such state or territory should first insert in her Constitution a clause prohibiting slavery?

"5th. Do you or do you not approve of appropriations, by the General Government, for the purposes of internal improvement, in the limits of the several states?"

That such letter was directed to Washington City in due manner and form, and properly mailed on the 24th of April last. The required information remains yet to be furnished; no answer has been returned.

**The Appalachiola Gazette** presents the following accurate picture of the present state of our political affairs to its readers:

"What a spectacle do the United States present to the world! After 20 years of peace and prosperity, with but one little cloud or speck of war in Florida—free from national debt, with a Treasury overflowing with millions—commerce flourishing, and prosperity blessing our empire every where— behold, as if by magic, in a few short years, calamity and ruin are spreading over our land trade is broken up, produce reduced so that it will not pay for the labor that made it; our National Treasury bankrupt, and the mighty energies of a mighty

nation paralyzed. It is time to change our rulers; we have tried too long politicians by trade; let us try a western farmer of plain sound sense, of known and tried honesty and patriotism. We cannot be worsted by any change; we must therefore be bettered."

## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

It is a well-authenticated fact, and known to all intelligent, reading men, that the Secretary of the Treasury has informed Congress that the faithless officers employed by Jackson and Van Buren, have, in the last ten years, stolen from the public funds in their charge \$2,000,000, being upwards of fifty acres tons of Spanish dollars. This cannot be denied, as the Administration has acknowledged it. According to Secretary Woodbury's report to Congress, Swartwout alone has stolen thirty four tons of dollars!

The question naturally arises, on these admitted facts,—Has a single individual of those robbers of the people been punished?

**Not one of them!!** We defy the supporters of this imbecile and dishonest Administration to prove the reverse.

Fellow citizens, weigh and consider this matter! Stealing specie by the Ton and with impunity, speaks badly for the national honor.

**Industry of Massachusetts.**—According to an official report made to the Legislature, (an abstract of which is given in the Philadelphia Inquirer) it appears that the product of the great branches of manufacturing industry in Massachusetts, during the year ending in April, 1837, was \$91,800,000, of which sum the three principal items were, cotton fabrics, \$17,409,000; woolen, \$10,399,000; and fisheries, \$7,592,000. If to the products of manufacturing industry, be added the earnings of navigation & agriculture, it is estimated that the whole annual product of the industry of Massachusetts exceeds \$100,000,000; which divided by 700,000, the population of the State, gives \$140, as the average value of the annual labour of each man, woman, and child in the community. The whole value of the industry of the cotton-growing country of the Southern States, with a population of 2,500,000, is equal to \$100,000,000; and the annual value of the labour of each man, woman, and child in these states, is estimated at only \$40. Baltimore American.

**Every President since Washington has been a lawyer.** Mr. Van Buren is a lawyer. We would not say anything against an honest lawyer, but, other things being equal, we think the People will incline to try a farmer once in fifty years. Now is the time, boys of the flail and scythe, to do it. North Bend offers you a true-hearted farmer, who is ready to mow on his farm, or fight, or perform the duties of President for his country, just as you say. Would it not be well for the People to let the old Farmer try his flail at Washington? We think there would be a shaking among the dry bones.—Bangor Whig.

**The New York Courier** well observes that the genius of the Federal Administration in matters of finance is admirably illustrated in the payment of \$125 in cash for fire-wood per cord, the issue of irredeemable post-notes of \$50 as a metallic currency, and the protest of Government paper, as in the recent instance at New Orleans, in the amount of \$157 75.

**Proscription for opinion's sake.**—Isaac Delong, Postmaster at Rehoboth, Perry county, Ohio, some few weeks since declined soliciting subscribers for the Extra Globe, and came out in a newspaper declaring his intention to vote for the Reform ticket, when Dr. Jackson volunteered his services to obtain "half dollars" for Amos. About two weeks after the renunciation of Mr. Delong, he was removed, and this same Dr. Jackson appointed in his place.

**Indiana Palladium.**

**A METHODIST CAMP MEETING.**

will be held at Cedar Grove, eight miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Thursday, the 13th day of September next.

## Obituary.

Died, in Perry county, Ala., near Marion, on the 30th of July, Mr. JAMES B. PALMER, formerly of this vicinity.

Died, in Perry county, Ala., near Marion, on Sunday, August 2d, Mrs. Ondine COLLIER, formerly of this county, near Chapel Hill.

## METHODIST CAMP MEETING.

**CAMP MEETING** will be held at the Camp-Ground two miles north of Hillsborough, Caswell county, to commence on Friday the 14th instant.

July 5.

## Methodist Camp Meeting.

**CAMP MEETING** will be held at Pleasant Green, seven miles east of Hillsborough, to commence on Thursday the 20th of August next.

July 5.

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### THE POWER OF SPEECH.

There is another power, which man should cultivate according to his ability, but which is very much neglected in the mass of the people, and that is the power of Utterance. A man was not made to shut up his mind in itself; but to give it voice and to exchange it for other minds. Speech is one of the grand distinctions from the brute. Our power over others lies not so much in the amount of thought within us, as in the power of bringing it out. A man of more than ordinary intellectual vigor, may, for want of expression, be a cipher without significance in society. And not only does a man influence others, but he greatly aids his intellect, by giving distinct and forcible utterance to his thoughts. We understand ourselves better, our conceptions grow clearer by the very effort to make them clear to another. Our social rank too, depends a good deal on our power of utterance. The principal distinction between what are called gentlemen and the vulgar lies in this, that the latter are awkward in manners, and are especially wanting in propriety, clearness, grace, and force of utterance. A man who cannot open his lips without breaking a rule of grammar, without showing in his dialect or brogue or uncouth tones, his want of cultivation, or without darkening his meaning by a confused, unskilled mode of communication, cannot take the place to which perhaps his native good sense entitles him. To have intercourse with respectable people, we must speak their language. On this account I am glad that grammar and correct pronunciation are taught in the Common Schools in this city. These are not trifles; nor are they superfluous to any class of people. They give a man access to social advantages, on which his improvement very much depends. The power of utterance should be included by all, in their plans of self-culture.

Dr. Channing.

Gen. Harrison.—While surrounded by all that is most flattering to a noble heart, fame, the certain evidence of the love and esteem of his countrymen, and the sure prospect of the richest and most glorious reward which they can bestow upon him for his past faithful and devoted services to his country, private griefs hang heavily upon his spirit. Heaven, as if to remind him of the emptiness of earthly honors, is visiting him with afflictions in the domestic circle. He has buried, since 1833, three sons; recently he had consigned to the grave another, a young and promising son, just entering the age of manhood; his youngest and only remaining one is suffering from a severe malady; his wife, the participant in all the varied vicissitudes of joy and sorrow of his eventful life, still continues dangerously ill, and, it is feared, is about to be taken from him.—N. Y. Express.

Mr. Preston's Questions.—Some short time since in the Senate, Mr. Clay of Alabama, replied to a speech made by Mr. Preston in opposition to the Standing Army Bill. Mr. Clay, having been excessively laudatory of Mr. Van Buren and denunciatory of Gen. Harrison, and having proffered to answer any question that Mr. Preston might seem to propose, was catechized by the South Carolinian somewhat after the following fashion:

You are a supporter of Martin Van Buren, do you approve his instructions to Rufus King to vote against the admission of Missouri into the union with the right of holding slaves?

NO—replied Mr. Alabama Clay.

Does the Senator from Alabama approve of Mr. Van Buren's support of Dr. Witt Clinton, the peace candidate, against James Madison the war candidate?

NO.

Does he approve of Mr. Van Buren's vote in reference to the toll-gates upon the Cumberland road, and his action generally, while in Congress, in reference to Internal Improvements?

NO.

Does he approve of Van Buren's votes in favor of the Tariff of 1824 and 1828?

NO.

How then do you support Mr. Van Buren, when you denounce every act of his public life?

Mr. Clay answered that Mr. Van Buren was now sound upon these subjects.

How know you that? said Mr. Preston; and is it not as proper for me to try and judge Mr. Van Buren by his past acts, as it is in you to try Gen. Harrison for acts of 20, 30, and 40 years ago?

To this Mr. Alabama Clay made no answer, and was as dumb as an oyster!

"Don't know whose Corn."—A well known simpleton, who had for many years been employed in carry-

ing the corn to the mill for the poor house in the town in which he lived, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner:—John, they say you are a fool—that you don't know anything.' 'Hah, hah,' said John, 'that can't be true, for I do know some things, though I may not know other things.—But I can tell you what I do know and what I don't know.' 'I am glad to hear it,' replied the miller; 'now let us hear, John, what do you know?' 'I know,' answered John, 'that miller's hogs grow fat.' 'Very well, that's true, John; now please to inform me what you don't know.' 'I don't know,' said John, scratching his head, 'whose corn they are fed on.'

### Copartnership.

The subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Goods which belonged to Paul, Mollan & Co., and will continue

The Importing and Wholesale Dry Good Business,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

PAUL, MILWAINE & CO.

As the business will be conducted on the same principles which governed the former house, the new concern respectfully request a continuation of the very extensive support which that firm experienced.

DARCY PAUL,  
JAMES M. MILWAINE,  
MOSES PAUL.

Petersburg, Va., July 7. 33-5w

### Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand, given by Mathias Holsted to the subscriber for thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, dated in March, 1837, with a credit upon it for five dollars. Assaid note was never transferred by me, all persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.

JAMES M'ADAMS.

August 1. 33-3w

### Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Plantation on which I reside, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the road leading to Oxford. It contains about one hundred and forty-six acres of land, eighty or ninety of which is in a state of cultivation. There are two productive Meadows, an Oil Mill, and very comfortable Buildings, and a spring of good water near the house. I consider it one of the most desirable situations in this part of the state, and to a person who can give his attention it can be made profitable. My only object in selling is to settle permanently in the south.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON.

July 15. 30-4w

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that I have this day set my son, John W. Younger, at perfect liberty to transact his own business, make his own contracts, pay his own debts, manage his own farm and claim his own product from said farm, as if he had arrived to the full age of twenty one years. Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of July, 1840.

RICHARD YOUNGER.

July 22, 1840. 31

### Attention!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Almane Battalion in the third Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia. YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Catharine Coble's on the 7th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and Court Martial, and on Saturday the 8th, at eleven o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as law directs, for Battalion exercise.

MARTIN COBLE, Major.

July 8, 1840. 29-

### Methodist Camp Meeting.

CAMP MEETING will be held at Pleasant Green, seven miles east of Hillsborough, to commence on Thursday the 20th of August next.

July 29. 32-

### FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The subscriber, at the request of several gentlemen, has consented to give instruction in the French Language at early candle light, at the Masonic Hall, as soon as a class is formed of such a number as to justify his attention. Terms very moderate.

J. ODENDHAL.

July 29. 32-

### Wool for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on terms suitable to the times two hundred pounds of spring WOOL, or upwards of 75 pounds of this year's Lambs, just taken off of his improved stock from Major Davis's importation, suitable for Hatters, with second shearing for Hats or Mittens, and first and second qualities of long wool, spring shearing suitable for Blankets or double wove Cloth, &c. &c. No quantity to exceed forty cents per pound.

MICHAEL HOLT.

July 29. 32-

### To all whom it may Concern

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that I have this day set my son RANDOLPH MCCOLLUM free and at perfect liberty from my control, to transact business for himself, to make his own contracts, pay his own debts, as I am determined to pay no debts for him, and to act for himself as if he had arrived to the full age of twenty one. Given under my hand the 25th day of July, 1840.

LEVI MC COLLUM.

July 29. 32-

### Flour, Meal & Bacon,

For Sale, by  
J. J. FREELAND.

May 6. 20-

### SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Album SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

### CALL AND SEE!

### NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, JR. & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Casimères, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

### Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.

Their first operation is to loosen the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death, and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the habitual action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Inflammations, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

### Carding Wool.

THE subscriber's Machines are in good order for the despatch of business; and if the Wool is well cleaned and brought early, the carding will be well done.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enoe Mills, five miles east of Hillsborough.

### For Sale,

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard, Herring, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and bands.

Cigars, Pipes, &c.

Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Currant Juices, every good A PARKS.

JUNE 17.

### A PARKS.

June 17.

### For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-scorbutic Pills, Beckwith's Anti-diastatic Pills, Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.

R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps, Spasms, &c.

Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.

Also Garrison's Specific Ointment, for do.

Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17.

### A. PARKS.

June 17.

### Methodist Protestant Camp Meetings.

CAMP meetings will be held at the following places, viz:

At Smithfield, Chatham county, commencing on the 25th July.

At Giles's School House, Randolph, on the 23d August.

At Tabernacle, Guilford, on the 19th September.

At Mount Hermon, Orange, on the 26th September.

Brethren and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. CARTER.

May 27.

### A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the language usually taught in Academies, would be employed in this neighborhood; and good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY,

JOHN DALY,

ALEX R. HALL.

Ridgeway, Warren co., N. C.

April 25, 1840.

12-6w

Price adv. \$4 50

22-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,